

The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, August 28. 1731.

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Observations on the last Craftsman, about Corruption, CATO's Letters, and a Pamphlet intitled CLODIUS and CICERO.



THE Craftsman, like the Bellman, goes his perpetual Round, makes as much Noise to as little Purpose, and disturbs the Repose of the good People of England, but does them no Good. After his Weekly Cry,

Dunkirk, Gibraltar, Armies, Helian Troops, Impracticable Treaties, Dutches of Parma, Don Carlos, and Merry-making Fleets, he's come to Corruption again; about which he writes, but makes no Man the wiser or better. Bribery and Corruption are very popular Subjects; and a Man who declaims against them will have Mankind of his Side: Honest Men will really be with him; and Knaves, for their own Sakes, will pretend to be so. But what signifies Declamation! what signifies saying, That the Romans were corrupted and depraved, and lost their Liberty by that Corruption and Depravation; that the Senate was bribed; and the Nobility like stupid Statues, whose Names and Titles were their only Ornaments? Is this Writing or Reasoning? Is this the Way to remove Corruption? No: There is but one Way in the World to remove Corruption, which is removing the Cause of Corruption; and that is, Mens living beyond their Fortunes. Those, therefore, who would write effectually against Corruption, should lay before Men the Reasons why they should deny themselves all Pleasures which come not within the Reach of their Fortunes; they should shew them that Temperance is the Nursing-Mother of all the Virtues, and Fundamental to Honesty; for the Way to secure Men against Bribery and Corruption is to secure their Honesty; and the Way, perhaps, the only Way to secure their Honesty, is to keep themselves from Digress, by Frugality and Industry. Writers against Corruption should shew Men, that the greatest Good and highest Happiness consists in the right Management of their Passions, and being truly Masters of themselves. Thus they will stand firm against Corruption, and suffer no Man to become their Master. But if the People will follow one another into Luxury, live beyond their Fortunes, and so surround themselves with Distress of all kinds, they will soon make Shipwreck of their Virtue, and become that Man's Slave who will best supply their Wants. The Care of Corruption must therefore begin at home; right Conduct will put an everlasting End to it; but all the Laws of Heaven and Earth will not be able to root it out, while Men place their Happiness in Things out of their own Power. While we live within our Incomes, we are Proof against all Dishonesty; but as soon as we exceed them, we stand upon the Brink of Ruin; and, if we step forward, are undone for ever. This Lesson of humble Temperance should be taught Mankind, as the Source of all Honesty and of all Happiness too; and as soon as this unspeakable Virtue is put in Practice, all Corruption would fall dead before us. But while Men will gratify unreasonable Appetites, and contend who shall appear most wealthy, instead of endeavouring who shall be really most happy, all Prescribing, all Writing, and all Laws too against Corruption, will signify just nothing.

But, it seems, Cato has wrote against Corruption; and what then? What is Cato to Mr. D'Anvers? When Cato wrote against Corruption, Public Corruption, State or Ministerial Corruption, he had a Reason for it; an Occasion was given, the greatest and most deplorable Occasion that ever was known in England; the matchless Wick- edness of the South-Sea Scheme was the unfortu- nate Occasion; when the People were led like Sheep to the Slaughter, and Thousands of Fam- ilies cover'd with Destruction, by the Contrivance and Artifices of Men in Power: This was a Time to write against Corruption, and the Abuses of Power. But there is no Corruption now, but what is common to all Times equally wealthy, and will always be the Effect of profuse extrava-

[Price Two-Pence.]

gant Living; nor is there any Abuse of Power that we know of. Mr. D'Anvers may, with as much Propriety, write against the Star-Chamber and High Commission Courts, or against an arbi- trary Power of dispensing with Laws, as against Court Corruption, and Ministerial Cor- ruption; because there are no ill Things done by the COURT or MINISTRY, at least none appear to be done. Our Laws and Li- berties are inviolably preserved; there are no Plots or Schemes laid to trick us out of our Properties; and there is as much Care ta- ken of the Rights of the People, and their Pro- sperity too, as the Nature of human Affairs will admit. But when Cato wrote, Ruin and Deva- station were scatter'd thro' the Kingdom by Men in exalted Stations; the People were plunder'd by Law establish'd; and robb'd of their Properties by those who were bound to protect them in their Properties. Then Cato greatly spoke, and was universally heard: He spoke about Things, not Persons; and scourg'd Vices, not Men. But because Mr. D'Anvers says that he and Cato are one, we'll shew him the Difference.

Cato had a noble Genius; a large Share of Knowledge; gave useful Instructions, which made the Head wiser, and the Heart better; he arm'd Men against Superstition and Tyranny; he had a high Sense of Liberty and Publick Vir- tue; great and glowing Sentiments, and a strong nervous Language; so that he cut his Way into the Heart and made Men feel the Truth of what he wrote. But Mr. D'Anvers has not one Feature or Lineament of Cato and yet would insolently presume to be like Cato: He has a little contracted Genius, he is pert and sawcy, ill bred, half a Gen leman, and half a Scholar: He is a Smatterer in Learn- ing, a Retailer of other Mens Knowledge, a Pedlar in Politicks, and a meer Infant in Reasoning; he has some Wit, but no Judgement; an easy natural Style, but no great Sentiments, nor any Force of Imagination; he appears to have a mean Soul, and writes even for Liberty it self, not for the sake of Liberty, but in spite to one Man. All his Papers are about Persons, not Things; and are full, not of worthy virtuous Sentiments for the Good of Mankind, but of low Artifice, and of Envy and Malice against the Ministry: He rails, but never Reasons against the Government; and would impose upon the Publick downright impudent Assertions for real Facts; and yet, this is the Man who would make himself equal to Cato! Hear his Speech in behalf of himself.

"Gentlemen! Cato's Principles and mine are the very same; MY WRITINGS will de- scend to Posterity in the same Light with his, notwithstanding the affected Distinction of Mr. Osborne. The Object of our Complaints are the same, and the Subject of our Complaints too: MY PAPERS have been received with the same general Approbation; and the Writers AGAINST ME have met with the same general Contempt."

Wonderful indeed! Every Week the Publick is impatiently troubled with these Mountebank Speeches, in favour of himself and his Works; but all signifies nothing: The Publick already does Mr. D'Anvers, and his Works, Justice. Cato has run through several Editions; the Craftsman will never see another; Cato is bought and read by every Body; but no Body buys or reads the Craftsman. So that he may advertise and recom- mend on; he may tell the People, that his Edition is neat; that they will have Trot's Letters; a View of National Affairs; and an Account of Helian Troops: But, what then? The People have read those Things, and they will read them no more: Who can help it? Or, who could expect other- wise? For the Subjects are merely Temporary, and calculated only to serve the Purposes of a Faction against their Country. This the People begin to see and feel; Mr. D'Anvers must, therefore, be content to die. But what adds to the Weight of that gloomy Thought, and makes even the Ring of Terrors more terrible, is, that he must die, and leave Cato behind him; who will flourish with

immortal Truth, and live as long as Good Sense and Liberty continue in the World.

But, notwithstanding all these Virtues, the Author of Cato must be abused, only because he stands well with the Court, and is esteemed by the Ministry: To this End, a Pamphlet, intitled Clodius and Cicero, supposed to be wrote by the same Author, is trump'd up, and Scraps taken out of it, to shew, that Cato, who wrote so honestly and glo- riously against Corruption, submitted to the mean Slavery of a Court Dependancy; and earned the Wages of Servitude, by warring over the scandalous Vices of Bribery and Corruption.

But there is nothing more false than this Charge, Th t the Author of Clodius and Cicero discourages all Regard for publick Liberty; and recommends Penality as a necessary Evil or Expedi- ent of Government; for there is a vast Difference between saying, that there are some Corruptions which can't be rooted out, and recommending those Corruptions; between saying, that there are some Evils, which, from the Circumst nces of Things, can't be entirely removed, and justifying those Evils.

The Design of that Part of the Pamphlet, which Mr. D'Anvers quotes, was to shew the Publick, that as long as Men continue the same Creatures, which they have yet appeared to be, there will be Corruptions; and that there are some Corruptions, arising from certain Functions of Affairs, of such a Nature, that 'twill be imprac- ticable to endeavour to root them out; and that the very Endeavour may be attended with more Evil than Good. And this was said to shew, that the general Clamours against a Ministry, about Corruption, signified nothing; if they were such only as would cleave to all Times, and belong to all Ministries, or arose necessarily from that Time. And this is true; as 'tis also true, that when ever a Nation is so corrupted by wrong Principles and false Acts, that, if left to themselves, they would choose such Men as would give up their Liberties; 'tis then Right, to drive out that Corruption; or, at least, prevent the ill Effects of it, by such Means as shall be found most effectual to answer that End: And this has been the Case several Times since the Revolution. So that, to preserve the invaluable blessings obtained by that Revolution, we were forced to have recourse to Means, which, at other Times, and under other Circumstances, would have been wrong. But one Corruption made another necessary; and this, venerable Cato himself knew, who, with all his rigid Stoical Virtue about him, gave Money, and encouraged others to do it: for, all giving of Money, is not Corruption, any more than all killing is Murder. In all Actions, the Intention and the End must be consider'd. We must take Things as they are, and make the best of them; and if we can't do all Good, do what is best upon the Whole: And this is what we must submit to; till we can find a Way to make all Men Wise and Good.

F. OSBORNE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, August 14.

THE N. S. de Belem Frigate, commanded by Don Nicolas de Lozada, which sailed from the Bay of Cadiz, the 14th of April last, for the Havanna, returned from thence the 29th of July, with Letters which inform us, that the Merchants of Peru arrived at Porto Bello the 19th of April; and that the Fair began there three Days after. They have made an End of unloading at Cadiz, all the Merchandizes brought from New Spain by the *Atogues* Ships arrived the 14th of last Month.

Paris, Aug. 24. Some Days ago, the *Tourneille* condemned a Woman of Montagne to be hang'd, for having burnt the Crown of a Man's Head and the Soles of his Feet in such a manner that he died soon after. She committed that Fact, being persuaded by a Cunning Man, that he had bewitched her Husband; and therefore since it proceeded from a Conjugal Affection, great Interest is making to get her Punishment commuted,



On Thursday last, the Parliament could not sit, because there were no Advocates. It is said there is a Brief come from Rome against them.

Cadiz, Aug. 14. This Morning the British Factory residing here went to pay a Visit to Sir Charles Wager, by whom they were most courteously and kindly received.

Venice, Aug. 18. It is rumoured here, that several Letters from Parma say the Pregnancy of their young Dutchess Dowager begins to be very much suspected; and that the Symptoms thereof proceeded from some other Cause.

Hamburgh, Aug. 18. Some Letters from Moscow, of the 3d Instant, advise that an Express was arrived there from Derbent, with the News that Prince Thamas had beat the Ottoman Army within a few Leagues of Erivan; and that the Turks had lost in that Action above 16,000 Men, 20 Pieces of Cannon, and all their Equipage.

Dublin, Aug. 17. On Monday Morning died the Lady Emelia Plunket, in Child-bed of her first Child. She was Sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Fingal, and Wife to Robert Nugent, of the County of Westmeath, Esq; to whom she was married about a Year ago.

Several Persons, who stole the Danish Treasure from the Lady Crosby's House, have been executed for that Fact.

On Sunday a poor Man was run over by a Coach at Donnybrook Fair, and died on the Spot.

There were also several Quarrels in the said Fair, wherein many Persons were dangerously hurt.

The same Evening a Porter of the College fell down a steep Place on Mercers Dock, and was killed.

Wheat is grown so cheap, that last Week good Grain of that Sort was proffered in the Markets for 8 or 9 s. per Barrel; yet Hay and Oats bear a smart Price.

Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Colonel of a Regiment of Horse in this Kingdom, is arrived here from England.

Cork, Aug. 10. They have not yet begun to slaughter here; the Season being so dry, the Grass has been parched so, that the Cattle are not in a Condition to kill yet.

Norwich, Aug. 21. Yesterday at the New Mall, came on before the Lord Raymond, the long expected Cause relating to the last Election of Common-Council-Men for the great Ward of Wymer in this City: The Gentlemen concerned in bringing the same, not being able to give such reasonable Proofs as his Lordship required, the Plaintiffs were Non-suited: The Gentlemen on the Part of the Defendant (tho' fully prepar'd to try the Merits of the Cause) were thereupon prevented entering into the Justification of the Rights of the honest and generous Freeman; who (had it been try'd) would have seen that the Gentlemen sworn in had a just Title to their Office by Law, as well as by the Majority which appear'd for them after the Scrutiny ended.

All the Persons concerned in publishing the Duke of Wharton's Reasons, &c. are to appear at Westminster Hall, the first Day of next Term.

At the Assizes held this Week for this City, Edmund Jarmin, alias Jarmin, receiv'd Sentence of Death for Felony and Burglary; Two were burnt in the Hand, viz. John Woolmer and Mary Michingham, for Felony: Three were ordered to be Whipt, viz. William Dale, H— R—, and Hannah Theobald, for Petty Larceny; Robert Whitlock to be transported for Felony; and seven were acquitted.

At the Assizes held at the Shire House for the County of Norfolk, the following Persons were convicted, viz. John Jackson for Horse-stealing, and Mary Lownd from Aylsham, for Shoplifting, received Sentence of Death: Jasper Canham for Manslaughter, burnt in the Hand: Mary Denny, for cutting the Throats of her two Children, was found Lunatick; James English for Felony, and Henry Chamberlain, for Sheep-stealing, were burnt in the Hand.

Edmund Jarmin, alias Jarmin, is reprieved, as is the young Woman from Aylsham.

Blandford, Aug. 21. We have received 100 Guineas from York, to be distributed among the wretched Sufferers by our late Fire; and we are encouraged to hope for more from thence, which

it was expected would be collected at their Races. We have also received 100 l. from Mrs. Long of Golden Square in London.

L O N D O N.

Hampton-Court, August 21. An Express arrived here this Day with Letters from Mr. Keene, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain, dated the 18th Instant, N. S. which bring Advice, That on that Day the King of Spain's Ratifications of the Treaty signed at Vienna the 22d of last Month, N. S. by the Ministers of the Emperor, Great Britain and Spain, for the Execution of the Engagements entered into by the Treaty of Seville the 9th of November 1729, and by the Treaty of Vienna of the 16th of March last, were sent away to Vienna by a Spanish Courier.

By the same Express came Letters from Sir Charles Wager, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships which is to attend the Introduction of the Spanish Garrisons; by which we have an Account, That the Squadron which sailed from Spithead the 14th of July O. S. arrived the 1st Instant, O. S. in the Bay of Cadiz, and that Orders had been sent thither to treat the Admiral and the other Officers and Men belonging to his Majesty's Squadron with all manner of Civility; which Orders have been punctually complied with.

Sir Charles Wager, after he came about Cape S. Vincent, sent away Capt. Harvey in his Majesty's Ship the *Kinsale* with a Compliment to the Governor, and to give him Notice of his coming with the Squadron, and that he would salute the Town of Cadiz with 15 Guns, if he were assured that he would return the Salute with the like Number, which is the Custom on the like Occasions; and the Governor answered the Compliment with great Civility, and promised to comply with the Proposal relating to the Salute. The Admiral also sent his Compliments to the Commanding Officer of the Spanish Men of War in the Harbour, and proposed, that to prevent any Disputes in Point of Ceremonial, no Salute should be given or expected on either Side between his Majesty's Ships and those of the King of Spain: The Marquis de Mari, Lieutenant General or Vice Admiral of the Navy of Spain, received the Admiral's Compliment with great Complaisance, and readily agreed to what he had proposed. Before Sir Charles Wager entered the Bay, four Gentlemen came on board him with a Compliment from the Marquis de Mari. As soon as the Admiral came to an Anchor he saluted the Town with 15 Guns, and was answered with the same Number. Then two Gentlemen came with a Compliment from the Governor. The next Morning the Admiral sent an Officer on Shore to return his Compliments to the Marquis de Mari and to the Governor, and to invite them to Dinner. They both came on board him, and the Governor stay'd and dined with him, but the Marquis de Mari excused himself, and invited the Admirals and all the Captains of the Fleet to dine with him the next Day. The Marquis and the Governor, at their Departure from on board the Admiral, were each of them saluted with 13 Guns. The Day following, being the 3d O. S. the Admiral and most of the Captains dined with the Marquis de Mari, as did also the Governor, and they had a very great Entertainment; and in the Evening the Admiral went and returned the Governor's Visit. At the Admiral's coming off from the Shore to go on board his Ship, he was saluted by the Town with 13 Guns.

On the 5th, O. S. in the Afternoon, Sir Charles Wager went on Shore and set out for Seville, where he arrived the next Morning; and about Noon, being accompanied by Mr. Keene, he made a Visit to the Marquis de la Paz, first Secretary of State and of the Dispatches, who returned it in the Afternoon; and in the Evening he likewise visited M. Patinho, Governor of the Council of the Finances, Superintendent General of the Revenues, and Secretary of State and of the Dispatches for the Affairs of the Marine, the Indies, and the Treasury; and these Visits passed with all suitable Demonstrations on both Sides of Friendship and Esteem.

On the 7th, O. S. between Two and Three in the Afternoon, Sir Charles Wager, accompanied by Mr. Keene, and attended by several Gentlemen who came with him from on board the Squadron, and by all the British Merchants

and other Gentlemen of this Nation residing at Seville, was introduced to an Audience of the King and Queen of Spain. He acquainted the King with the Occasion of his coming into those Seas with the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships under his Command, and that he was ready to concert and agree with his Ministers and Officers, in Conjunction with Mr. Keene, whatever might remain to be adjusted with relation to the Expedition; and he made proper Compliments to them in his Majesty's Name. Their Catholic Majesties received him most graciously, and each returned an Answer, expressing their great Esteem and Value for the King his Master, adding some personal Compliments to himself; and after the Audience was over, the Gentlemen who accompanied Sir Charles Wager and all the Gentlemen, both those from the Fleet, and those who are Inhabitants of the Place, were invited to Dinner at M. Patinho's, who gave them a most magnificent Entertainment. Sir Charles Wager, in the short Time he had been at Seville, had been visited by all the Grandees and other Persons of Distinction at Court, with all possible Demonstrations of Esteem and Respect.

Sir Charles Wager hoped to be able to finish his Business there in three or four Days, and would then return to the Squadron and proceed to Gibraltar, to take on board two Battalions to be detached from that Garrison, being his Majesty's Quota of Land Forces to attend the Introduction of the Spanish Garrisons.

The Spanish Fleet for the Expedition is to consist of 20 Men of War of the Line, whereof eight were at Cadiz, six were cruising in the Mediterranean under the Command of the Conde de Clavijo, and daily expected home in order to join the former, and the remainder were to arrive in very few Days from the Bay of Biscay: And the Land Forces for the Introduction were to be taken on board at Barcelona, where they lay ready to embark.

We hear that the Squadron under Sir George Walton is ordered to be paid off, except some Guard Ships, which are to lie at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham and Sheerness.

Several others of his Majesty's Men of War are ordered home from their Stations in the West Indies.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir John Stanley, Bart. Thomas Walker, Esq; Sir John Evelyn, Sir James Campbell, Bart. John Campbell, Bryan Fairfax, Henry Hale, George Drummond, John Hill, Gwyn Vaughan, George Ross, Wardel George Webb, Esqs. and Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of the Customs in Great Britain, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Thursday Julian Brown, a Jew, was committed to Newgate by Justice De Veil, being charged with a Street Robbery.

On Wednesday the King, Queen, the Duke, together with the Princess Royal, the Princess Amelia, and the Princess Mary, went to Richmond New Park to hunt a Stag, the Princess Caroline being left at Court with the Prince of Wales. In the Chase a Stag started upon the Princess Amelia's Horse, who taking Flight, her Royal Highness was thrown, but received no Hurt; the Hon. Mr. Fitz Williams, Page of Honour to his Majesty, fell with his Horse in a Coney Burrow, and was much bruised, the Horse tumbling over him on the Ground, and he was carried off by the Lord Albemarle to a Keeper's House, to be let Blood: A Servant belonging to the Queen's Coachmaker likewise fell, as he was riding at a little Distance behind the Queen's Chaise, and was hurt: Her Majesty and the Princess Mary in the Chaise came in at the Death of the Stag, who ran about two Hours.

On Friday, last Week, the Worshipful Company of Mercers agreed to give the Sum of 60 l. for the Relief of the Sufferers by Fire at Blandford, Tiverton, and Ramsey, to be distributed as follows, viz. to Blandford 20 l. Tiverton 25 l. Ramsey 15 l.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated Aug. 14.

Two Days ago arriv'd here Sir Charles Wager, with the Fleet under his Command, who was received here with the utmost Complaisance, and is to set out for Seville this Week; but if our Fleet is to wait for the Spanish one, in all likelihood they will winter here, at least at present they move but slowly.

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You have seen that the Arrival of the *Azouges* has not produced the Delivery of the Treasure of the Flotilla, as expected; but we hope that the Presence of Sir Charles Wager will produce some agreeable Change in the Affairs of the Commerce of this Place.

On the 11th Instant, was held a Meeting of the West India Commerce, in which the Prior of the Confulado was deputed to go to Seville, with Power to adjust with Don Joseph Patinho, about the Delivery of the Money brought by the Flotilla and *Azouges* on reasonable Terms. It is said, he had Orders to offer the King a Loan of 500,000 Dollars, if necessary. The next Day he set out accordingly; but what the Success may be, is uncertain, he having so great and able a Statesman to deal with.

It is believed the *Azouges* or Quicksilver Ships may fail in two or three Days for La Vera Cruz; and with them the Registers for the Carraccas and Havanna.

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona, dated the 19th Instant, N. S. Since my last the Gibraltar Man of War, Capt. John Bing, arrived here from Lisbon. This Port and City being fixed on for the Rendezvous, not only of the Troops, but of the Ships designed to be employ'd in transporting Don Carlos to Italy, occasions here a perpetual Hurry, and every thing is in great Forwardness, the Troops being at Hand, and the Ships for transporting the Horse all ready. They bake here daily about 120 Quinrals (each about 100 Weight) of Biscuit. It is intended that the Grand Fleet of Ships of War, employed in this Expedition, shall, including the British Squadron, amount to 35 Sail, beside 7 Gallies. Don Carlos is to come to this City by Land, and embark here for Italy. His Cloaths and Equipage are now making here, which will cost about 5000 Pi-stoles.

On Thursday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their Prorogation, and were by Virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, signed by his Majesty, directed to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. the Lord Delaware, Treasurer of the Household, and the Right Hon. the Lord Torrington, First Lord of the Admiralty further prorogued to Tuesday the 9th of November.

The Lottery will begin Drawing about the 12th of October next.

On Monday next the Craggs, lately arrived from the East Indies, will be paid at the Pay-Office in the East India House.

His Majesty's Ship the Gibraltar, a 6th Rate, of 20 Guns, Capt. John Stanley Commander, being ordered Home, is daily expected from Lisbon.

As is his Majesty's Ship the Squirrel, a 6th Rate, of 20 Guns, Capt. Osborne, from New-foundland.

And the Winchelsea, a 6th Rate, of 20 Guns, Capt. Thomas Waterhouse, is also order'd Home from Newfoundland.

The Lords of the Treasury have lately been pleased to order the paying the Sum of 64230 l. 11 s. 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$, to the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, to be in Readiness for the paying off several of his Majesty's Ships.

We are credibly informed that five Men of War are put out of Commission, and that 15 more will speedily, some be reduced to Guard Ships, and others put out of Commission.

On Saturday the Hunters 25 Guineas Plate, being run for by Hunters, and rode by Gentle-men, was won by Capt. Gee's Fox Hunter, which was rode by Capt. Thompson.

On Wednesday, at the Races on Bromley Com-mon in Kent, the Purse of 10 Guineas was won by Mr. Wade's Black Mare; beside which there started Sir Jeremiah Sambrook's Bay Gelding, Sir Robert Fagg's Chestnut Gelding, and Mr. Havey's Grey Stone Horse.

On Tuesday last Mr. Murf, an Undertaker in Eagle-Street, was robbed of 25 l. in his Return from the Burial of the Lady Atkyns, of Little Ormond Street, at Clapham.

Wednesday the Grand Jury, at the Sessions at Hicks's Hall, found a Bill against Mr. Rayner, near Temple Bar, for publishing a seditious Libel.

On Saturday Night last the Prince of Wales, playing at Quadrille in the Drawing Room at Hampton Court, complain'd of a Shivering and Pain in his Head, and thereupon went to Bed; the next Morning his Royal Highness had a strong Fever upon him, but by the Advice and Assistance of Dr. Telfer it began to abate on Mon-

day at Noon; his Royal Highness kept his Bed till Tuesday, when he arose and walk'd about his Chamber, his Fever being brought to a regular Intermission.

Yesterday arrived an Express, with Advice that the Dutchess of Parma had declared she was not with Child.

It having been inserted in some of the Papers, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had given twenty Pounds to the Sufferers by Fire at Blandford, we are assured that his Grace has actually given to the said Sufferers One Hundred and Twenty Pounds.

To-morrow there will be two Charity Sermons preach'd in the Parish Church of Low Layton, in the County of Essex, for the Benefit of One Hundred poor Children belonging to the Parish of St. George in the East in Middlesex; that in the Morning by the Rev. Dr. Simpson, Rector of the said Parish; and that in the Afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Huxley, Lecturer of the same.

Ecclesiastical Promotion. His Majesty has been pleased to present Henry Bland, Master of Arts, to the Rectory of Gedney in the County of Lin-coln and Diocese of the same.

Deaths. On Sunday Morning last died, at the Hummums in Covent Garden, the Rev. Mr. Ford, well known to the World for his great Wit and Abilities.—Monday died at his House in Great James Street, the Rev. Dr. John Marshall, Mini-ster at Finchley, and Morning Preacher at the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist.—Saturday died, at his Seat at Keldon in Essex, — Wright, Esq; a Gentleman of a very plentiful Estate.—Tuesday Night last, at Twelve of the Clock, an Express came to Town from Oxford, with an Ac-count, that at Twelve of the Clock that Day, died there the Marquis of Blandford, after two Days Illness. He was the only Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Godolphin, by his Lady the Dutchess of Marlborough; and there being no Male Heir left by the Dutchess her Mother, the Honour and Title descends to the Right Hon. the Earl of Sunderland.—Wednesday Night died in the 29th Year of his Age, at his Lodg-ings in Broad-street, Henry Walkers of the Coun-ty of Salop, Esq;—This Week died the Mother of Sir Bibye Lake, Bart.

Christened Males 153. Females 148. In all 301
Buried Males 272. Females 262. In all 534.
Increased in the Burials this Week 49.

Prices of Goods at Bear Key.	
per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 20 to 27	Hog Peafe 14 0 16
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Barley — 13 to 16	Pale Malt 20 to 25 6
Oates — 9 to 13	Brown Malt 20 to 22
Morse Beans 14 to 23	Tares — 19 to 26
Coals 25 s. to 26 s. per Chaldron.	
Mops 1729 — 55 s. to 65 s. per Hundred	
Mops 1730 — 4 l. to 6 l. per Hundred.	
Mops 1731 — 6 l. to 7 l. 10 s. per Hundred.	
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Thursday South Sea Stock was 102 7 Sths.
South Sea Ann. 108 3 4ths to 7 Sths. Bank
148 3 4ths. New Bank Circulation 4 l. 10 s
Premium. India 194 1 half. Royal Exchange
Assurance 98. London Assurance 12 5 Sths.
African 51 1 half. York Buildings 24 3 4ths
Three per Cent. Ann. 96. English Bonds 3 l
Welch Copper 2 l. 10 s. South Sea Bonds 6 l.
Prem. India Bonds 6 l. 5 s. ditto. Lottery
Tickets 15 s.

This Day is publish'd
An ADDRESS to the People of
GREAT BRITAIN; occasioned by the Re-
publication of the CRAFTSMAN: In which
the mischievous Influence of that Course of Writing
on our Foreign Affairs, is evidently shewn. Printed
for J. Peele at Locke's Head in Amen- Corner,
Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had, the 8th Edition of
I. REMARKS on the CRAFTSMAN'S Vin-
dication of his Two Honourable Patrons, in his
Paper of May 21. 1731.

II. The FREE BRITONS: Containing the
Detection of the infamous Answer published on the
Part of Mr. P — against the REMARKS above-
mentioned. And a REPLY to the late Lord
B — — ke's FINAL ANSWER to the said
REMARKS.

III. The POPULARITY of MODERN
PATRIOTISM examined. In a Letter to a
young Gentleman at Cambridge.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.

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A RENT CHARGE of 200 l. a Year for ever is to
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There is to be sold an Annuity for the Purchaser's
Life, of 140 or 100 l. a Year.

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a Year, to be made payable during the Life of an
elderly Man, and is willing to give a good Price at
this Time.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.
An Estate not far from Kingston. A Farm of
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Rents in or about London.—And several Persons
want to Buy and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.
A Farm of about 8000 l. Value.—A large House,
with good Gardens at Battersea.—Some Free-
hold Houses near the Royal Exchange.—Some
Leasehold Houses in one of the Markets in London.—
And several Persons want to Sell and some to
Let other Estates.

THE Particulars will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers,
Agent for Persons who want any such Business to be done.
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not otherwise; all at his own Charges if not Successful.

He gives Attendance as undermentioned,
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the Rainbow Coffee-House near the Gates of the TEMPLE.

at 12 o'Clock Tuesdays, Tom's Coffeehouse by the EXCHANGE
at 1 o'Clock Thursdays, Will's Coffeehouse near WHITEHALL
And on sending for he will go to Persons near

Just published,
WIT Musically Em-
bellish'd: Being a Col-
lection of Forty Eng-
lish Ballads. The Words
and Tunes entirely
new, set to Musick
(with a Thorough
Bass for the Harpsicord) by MR. JOHN FREDERICK
LAMPE, and the Tunes all transpos'd for the Flute.
Price 5 s. To make this Work the more Universal,
the Whole is divided into five equal Parts at 1 s. each
Book. These Songs afford a double Advantage;
the Airs being so contriv'd to make agreeable Lessons
for the Harpsicord, and the Words, even without
the Musick, make a diverting Miscellany of Poems.
Engrav'd, printed and sold by T. COBB, (who mar-
ried the Widow of Mr. JOHN CLUVER,) at the Print-
ing Office in Bow Church-Yard, London.

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The MODERN MUSICK MASTER, Or, The
UNIVERSAL MUSICIAN: Consisting of Instructions
to Singing, and Directions to play on the Common
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to this present Time. In which Volume is included
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manship and Command of Hand, finely engrav'd on
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BICKHAM; being the best of the kind ever yet ex-
tant, price 1 s. 6 d. with good Allowance to School
Masters.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made
in the 7th Year of the Reign of his late
Majesty King George, entaules, An Act for im-
ploying the Manufacturers, and encouraging the
Consumptions of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, by
prohibiting the wearing of Buttons and Button-
Holes made of Cloth, Serge, or other Stuff; it is
enacted, That from and after the 29th of Septem-
ber, 1722. it shall not be lawful for any Person
whatsoever within the Kingdom of Great Britain,
to use or wear on any Clothes, Garments, or Ap-
parel whatsoever, any Buttons or Button-holes
made of or bound with Cloth, Serge, Druggers,
Frize, Camblets, or any Stuffs whereof Cloaths or
wearing Garments are usually made, under For-
feiture of 40 s. for every Dozen of such Buttons
or Button holes so made or worn; one Moiety
thereof to him, her or them, on whole Oath any
such Person shall be convicted; and the other
Moiety to the Poor of the Parish where such Of-
fence shall be committed. And whereas it is ob-
served, that of late several Persons wear Button-
holes made of or bound with Shalloon or other
Stuffs whereof Garments are usually made, con-
trary to the said Act. These are therefore to give
Notice to all Persons, that at a Meeting lately had
of several Dealers in Mohair-Yarn, it is determined
to put the said Act in Force against all Persons
offending as aforesaid.



X

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